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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/823,580	04/14/2004	Richard Paul Ejzak	29250-002031/US	6232	
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. Box 8910			EXAM	EXAMINER	
			BALAOING, ARIEL A		
Reston, VA 20195			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2617	2617	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PE	ERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVER	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/17/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/823,580	EJZAK, RICHARD PAUL			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Ariel Balaoing	2617			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 October 2006.				
· <u> </u>	·				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) <u>22-42</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
 6) Claim(s) <u>22-27,32-34 and 37-42</u> is/are rejected 7) Claim(s) <u>28-31,35 and 36</u> is/are objected to. 	.				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 May 2006</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
	,				
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/19/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 3. Claims 22-26, 37-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EJZAK (EP 1182900 A10) in view of SUNDAR et al (US 2003/0134638 A1).

Regarding claim 22, EJZAK discloses a method of transferring a packet switched call carried over a first network 110 to a circuit switched call carried over a second network 120, the packet switched call being between a mobile station 140 and an end point 130, 132, 136, comprising: establishing, at a packet call controller 150, 152, 154, a bearer path between the end point and the second network when a call transfer request associated with the mobile station is received (paragraph 12-14,16, 22, 38, 41-44). However, EJZAK does not expressly disclose wherein the call transfer request is received from the second network. In the same field of the endeavor, SUNDAR discloses wherein a call transfer request is received from a second network (1206-1214).

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Figure 12; **1902-1914** Figure 19; paragraph 24-27). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify EJZAK to include a call transfer request from a second network, since a decision to transfer an ongoing call to and from legacy systems could be determined using a variety of methods well know in the art of handover.

Regarding claim 23, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the call transfer request is a call request including an identifier provided by the mobile station that identifies the call request as a call transfer request (see Sunder - paragraph 22-23, 73-76; SIP registration and SIP message).

Regarding claim 24, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the identifier is a public identifier provided for use by mobile stations to request call transfer of an ongoing packet switched call (*see Sunder* - paragraph 22-23, 73-76, 98; SIP registration, SIP message, TLDN).

Regarding claim 25, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the identifier is a unique identifier associated with the mobile station for use in requesting call transfer of an ongoing packet switched call (see Sunder – Figure 30; paragraph 98).

Regarding claim 26, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further

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discloses wherein the unique identifier is a public telecommunication number assigned to the mobile station for use in the second network (see Sunder – Figure 30; paragraph 98).

Regarding claim 37, EJZAK further discloses a method of transferring a packet switched call carried over a first network 110 to a circuit switched call carried over a second network 120 (abstract), comprising: sending a call transfer request associated with a mobile station 140 involved in the packet switched call when a call origination request for a circuit switched call on the second network is received (paragraph 12-14,16, 22, 38, 41-44). However, EJZAK does not expressly disclose wherein the call transfer request is sent from the second network. In the same field of the endeavor, SUNDAR discloses wherein a call transfer request is sent from a second network (1206-1214 Figure 12; 1902-1914 Figure 19; paragraph 24-27). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify EJZAK to include a call transfer request from a second network, since a decision to transfer an ongoing call to and from legacy systems could be determined using a variety of methods well know in the art of handover.

Regarding claim 38, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the call transfer request is a call request including an identifier provided by the mobile station that identifies the call request as a call transfer request (see Sunder - paragraph 22-23, 73-76; SIP registration and SIP message).

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Regarding claim 39, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the identifier is a public identifier provided for use by mobile stations to request call transfer of an ongoing packet switched call (*see Sunder* - paragraph 22-23, 73-76, 98; SIP registration, SIP message, TLDN).

Regarding claim 40, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the identifier is a unique identifier associated with the mobile station for use in requesting call transfer of an ongoing packet switched call (see Sunder – Figure 30; paragraph 98).

Regarding claim 41, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR further discloses wherein the unique identifier is a public telecommunication number assigned to the mobile station for use in the second network (see Sunder – Figure 30; paragraph 98).

4. Claims 27 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EJZAK (EP 1182900 A10) in view of SUNDAR et al (US 2003/0134638 A1) in further view of BOS et al (US 2004/0008669 A1).

Regarding claim 27 and 42, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. Although the combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR disclose the use of session initiation protocol, the combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR does not express disclose wherein the call request is a SIP INVITE request.

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In the same field of the endeavor, BOS discloses wherein the call request is a SIP INVITE request (paragraph 52, 74; invitation is sent to the gateway using SIP protocol after SIP REFER message). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR to include the teachings of BOS, since the use of session initiation protocol is well known in the art.

5. Claims 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EJZAK (EP 1182900 A10) in view of SUNDAR et al (US 2003/0134638 A1) in view of BOS et al (US 204/0008669 A1) and KALLIO et al (US 2004/0190498 A1).

Regarding claim 32, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. Although the combination of EJZAK and SUDAR discloses the use of session initiation protocol, the combination of EJZAK and SUNDAR does not disclose wherein the establishing step comprises: receiving a SIP INVITE request; determining whether the SIP INVITE request requests transfer of the packet switched call on the first network to a circuit switched call on the second network; and setting up the bearer path between the end point and the second network when the determining step determines that the SIP INVITE request does request transfer. BOS discloses wherein the establishing step comprises: receiving a SIP INVITE request (paragraph 52-54, 65, 82); determining whether the SIP INVITE request requests transfer of the packet switched call on the first network to a circuit switched call on the second network (paragraph 52-54, 65, 82); and setting up the bearer path between the end point and the second network when the determining step determines that the SIP

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INVITE request does request transfer (paragraph 52-54, 65, 82). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination EJZAK and SUNDAR to include the teachings of BOS, since the use of SIP INVITE messages to established call connection is necessary when using session initiation protocol standards. However, the combination of EJZAK, SUNDAR, and BOS does not expressly disclose wherein the SIP INVITE includes a request URI; and wherein the determination is based on the request URI. KALLIO discloses wherein the SIP INVITE includes a request URI; and wherein the determination is based on the request URI (paragraph 50-52). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of EJZAK, SUNDAR and BOS to include a URI, as taught by KALLIO, since the use of a universal resource identifier to determine a call participants address is well known and conventional in the art.

Regarding claim 33, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK, SUNDAR, BOS and KALLIO discloses wherein the determining step determines that the SIP INVITE request does request transfer when the Request URI is a public identifier provided for use by mobile stations to request call transfer of an ongoing packet switched call (see KALLIO paragraph 50-52).

Regarding claim 34, see the rejections of the parent claim concerning the subject matter this claim is dependent upon. The combination of EJZAK, SUNDAR, BOS and KALLIO discloses wherein the determining step determines that the SIP INVITE request

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does request transfer when the Request URI is a unique identifier associated with the mobile station for use in requesting call transfer of an ongoing packet switched call (see KALLIO paragraph 50-52).

Allowable Subject Matter

- 6. Claims 28-31, 35, 36 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 7. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claim 28, the prior art of record does not disclose wherein the establishing step comprises: sending a call control request to the end point requesting agreement to transition the packet call controller from a call control agent for a first call control path from the first network to the end point to a call control agent for a second call control path from the second network to the end point.

Regarding claim 35, the prior art of record does not disclose wherein the establishing step further comprises: sending a SIP re-INVITE request to the end point requesting agreement to transition the packet call controller from a call control agent for a first call control path from the first network to the end point to a call control agent for a second call control path from the second network to the end point; and wherein the setting up step is performed by the packet call controller as the call control agent for the second call control path.

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Regarding claim 36, the prior art of record does not disclose further comprising: serving as a proxy for the packet switched call prior to the receiving step; accumulating information regarding the packet switched call while serving as the proxy; and wherein the determining step determines that the SIP INVITE request does request transfer based on at least the accumulated information and the Request URI.

Claims 29-31 are allowable for being dependent on allowable subject matter.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

SAGI et al (US 2004/0264410 A1) – Apparatus for providing a communication unit with a handoff between networks.

EJZAK (US 2003/0027595 A1) – Provision of services in a communication system including an interworking mobile switching center.

KUUSINEN et al (US 2005/0083909 A1) – Establishing circuit-switched communications via packet-switched network signaling.

PECAN et al (US 2005/0227691 A1) – Handover request from secondary network during an ongoing communication.

DANTU et al (US 2006/0140151) – Wireless-specific services for a wireless access network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ariel Balaoing whose telephone number is (571) 272-

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7317. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ariel Balaoing - AU2617

AB

LESTER G. KINCAID SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER